

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan. 91.520(a)

This could be an overview that includes major initiatives and highlights that were proposed and executed throughout the program year.

The Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER) summarizes the City of Tucson's performance in meeting the objectives and strategies outlined in the 2015 – 2020 Consolidated Plan and the 2015-2016 Annual Action plan during the 2016 fiscal year, July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016. This section of the report summarizes accomplishments for Program Year 1 of 5; more detail regarding accomplishments is included in the following sections of the CAPER.

The City of Tucson continues to support home owner housing rehabilitation with a commitment of CDBG funds and as the local housing stock ages. This program provides assistance that allows low-income homeowners to remain in safe, decent affordable housing, and improves neighborhoods with the rehabilitation of the aging housing stock. In Program Year 1 Tucson surpassed its annual goal of serving 180 households, providing assistance to 212 homeowners.

In Program Year 1 CDBG funds were made available to upgrade three parks located within the high-stress CDBG target area, benefitting over 43,000 persons with these park improvements:

- Mission Manor - This project provided new baseball sports lighting, new playground, shade structure/ramada, amenities and ADA access for park users.
- Francisco Elias Esquer Park - This project provided a new shade structure and ADA access with concrete walks/headers to existing playground & swing. Additional playground equipment, new drinking fountain and re-surfacing of existing asphalt walking path were all done for ADA compliance.
- Pueblo Gardens – this project provided new playground equipment, shade structure and ADA improvements including drinking fountains and sidewalks.

The City of Tucson has committed HOME funds to developers of affordable housing who are finding it more difficult to finance large multi-family projects that are guaranteed to be affordable for 20 to 30 years. The HOME funds provide gap funding as a form of conditional support to applicants competing for State Low-income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC). In FY 2016, three projects were awarded LIHTC located in the City of

Tucson

- Sunnyside Pointe Villa II – 93 units
- Esperanza En Escalante – 44 units
- 7th Avenue Commons – 50 units

The City of Tucson will continue supporting these projects with HOME funds.

HOME projects that were completed in Program Year 1 include:

- La Frontera's Rally Point which provides 30 units (10 HOME units) which were then made available for homeless veterans. This project also was awarded project based vouchers from our Public Housing Authority.
- Sunnyside Pointe Villa II provides 93 (5 HOME units) single family homes available to persons 62+ years of age.
- Amity Foundation Dragonfly Village provides 30 apartments (5 HOME units) of transitional housing for homeless and low income individuals/families.

Comparison of the proposed versus actual outcomes for each outcome measure submitted with the consolidated plan and explain, if applicable, why progress was not made toward meeting goals and objectives. 91.520(g)

Categories, priority levels, funding sources and amounts, outcomes/objectives, goal outcome indicators, units of measure, targets, actual outcomes/outputs, and percentage completed for each of the grantee's program year goals.

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Administration	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Other	Other	16	16	100.00%	16	16	100.00%
Assistance for people with HIV/AIDS	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	550	192	34.91%	110	192	174.55%
Assistance for people with HIV/AIDS	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	110	6	5.45%	8	6	75.00%
Demolition of Unsafe Vacant Structures	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	35	11	31.43%	7	11	157.14%

Emergency Shelter	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / ESG: \$ / Continuum of Care: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	11500	0	0.00%	1285	406	31.60%
Facilities and Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	74000	0	0.00%			
Facilities and Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	100000	0	0.00%	15200	43198	284.20%
Home Purchase Assistance	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$ / Tucson Housing Trust Fund: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	275	0	0.00%	44	48	109.09%
Homelessness Prevention	Homeless	ESG: \$ / General Fund: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	4000	0	0.00%	300	0	0.00%
Human and Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / General Fund: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	75000	10007	13.34%	75000	10007	13.34%

Human and Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / General Fund: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0		0	0	
Human and Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / General Fund: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	0		0	0	
Job Creation	Non-Housing Community Development	Section 108: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	160	0	0.00%	100	0	0.00%
Maintain and add new capacity---beds and units	Homeless	Continuum of Care: \$ / Shelter Plus Care: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	925	382	41.30%	275	382	138.91%
Outreach, Support Services and Case Management	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / ESG: \$ / General Fund: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	6000	353	5.88%			
Outreach, Support Services and Case Management	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / ESG: \$ / General Fund: \$	Other	Other	0	0		1750	353	20.17%
Owner Housing Development	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	50	0	0.00%	10	0	0.00%

Owner-occupied Housing Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	900	212	23.56%	180	212	117.78%
Preservation of Expiring Rental Units	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOME: \$ / National Housing Trust Fund: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	75	0	0.00%			
Public Housing Improvements	Public Housing	Public Housing Capital Fund: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	60	67	111.67%			
Rapid Rehousing/TBRA	Homeless	HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / Continuum of Care: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	700	250	35.71%	140	250	178.57%
Rental Housing Development	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOME: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	410	14	3.41%	104	14	13.46%

Rental Housing Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing Public Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	180	10	5.56%	62	10	16.13%
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Table 1 - Accomplishments – Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date

Assess how the jurisdiction’s use of funds, particularly CDBG, addresses the priorities and specific objectives identified in the plan, giving special attention to the highest priority activities identified.

Per our plan, the high priorities for CDBG funds includes:

- Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation
- Assistance to Homeless outreach support services and case management
- Human/Public Services
- Assistance to Homeless Emergency and Transitional Housing Improvements
- Public Facilities and Infrastructure

Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation: The Mayor and Council directed CDBG funded housing rehabilitation organizations to develop a coordinated strategy for providing home repair to low income households community wide. The City of Tucson and eight (8) partner organizations with long standing programs formed a collaboration in 2000 and began working on several goals: 1) incorporation of home maintenance, education and preventative care in housing rehabilitation programs; 2) streamlining of the application process for eligible households to apply and receive housing rehabilitation assistance; 3) determining cost effective and efficient ways to purchase supplies and make repairs when combining resources; and 4) applying for a portion of the annual CDBG allocation to fund a coordinated strategy. The City and its Housing Rehab Collaborative partners are evaluating this multi agency approach and implementing program efficiencies to maximize funding and provide comprehensive services. 212 homeowners were assisted in FY 2016. Also, in June 2016, City of Tucson also applied for a

Lead Based Paint Hazard Control (LBPHC) + Healthy Homes Grant. We were awarded the three year grant which will be begin in October of 2016

Assistance to Homeless Emergency and Transitional Housing Improvements: The City of Tucson and Pima County have implemented a CDBG funded Safe, Green and Healthy Program for five years to retrofit shelters and public service facilities for energy efficiency and sustainability. We completed our third year of this program. Last year the Primavera Men's Shelter Upgrade Phase 2 was completed. 96 transitional housing units were upgraded.

Assistance to Homeless outreach support services and case management and Human/Public Services: The City of Tucson has utilized the 15% of our allocation for Human/Public Services focusing on Crisis Assistance including housing and case management for victims of domestic violence including children, community food bank, emergency shelter, emergency services to prevent homelessness and women's shelter and emergency service.

Public Facilities and Infrastructure: In this past year, CDBG funds were made available to upgrade three parks located within the CDBG target area. Over 43,000 persons will be served by these improvements. They include:

- Mission Manor - This project provided new baseball sports lighting, new playground, shade structure/ramada, amenities and ADA access for park users.
- Francisco Elias Esquer Park - This project provided a new shade structure and ADA access with concrete walks/headers to existing playground & swing. Additional playground equipment, new drinking fountain and re-surfacing of existing asphalt walking path were all done for ADA compliance.
- Pueblo Gardens – this project provided new playground equipment, shade structure and ADA improvements including drinking fountains and sidewalks.

We had set aside approximately \$450,000 in CDBG funds to install sidewalks in a low income neighborhood. These project was not funded. These funds were set aside to be used for the future purchase of needed emergency vehicles which will occur in FY 2017.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

Describe the families assisted (including the racial and ethnic status of families assisted).

91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME	HOPWA	ESG
White	20,310	278	150	811
Black or African American	960	35	40	136
Asian	90	2	0	5
American Indian or American Native	881	10	8	61
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	40	3	0	10
Total	22,281	328	198	1,023
Hispanic	10,430	122	31	368
Not Hispanic	11,851	156	167	655

Table 2 – Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds

Narrative

This is the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Guidance on collecting Race and Ethnicity Data:

Due to what was learned from conducting the 2000 Census, OMB recommends that when collecting this data, grantees ask respondents to identify their ethnicity prior to asking them to identify their race. The five single-race categories will be White, Black/African American, Asian, American Indian/Alaskan Native, and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander. When reporting to HUD, grantees will also be asked to classify responses using five new multi-race categories: American Indian/Alaskan Native & White; Asian & White; Black/African American & White; American Indian/Alaskan Native & Black/African American; and Other Multi-racial.

Over 5000 of Tucson's entitlement grant beneficiaries marked "other". Since there isn't an "other" box on the pre-populated IDIS table, the table includes these entries under "white". Tucson recommends revising this table to include the category "other multi-racial".

The race and ethnicity of the Program Year 1 beneficiaries as they self-identified, for all four entitlement programs in Tucson combined is as follows:

White – 69%

Other Mixed Race – 20%

Black – 5%

American Indian or American Native - 4%

Asian - .5%

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander – less than 1 %

Forty-six percent (46%) of the total beneficiaries identified as Hispanic and 54% of the total beneficiaries identified as Not Hispanic.

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG		20,472,376	4,723,534
HOME		10,701,460	3,127,905
HOPWA		1,806,120	545,310
ESG		1,823,332	520,063
Other	National Housing Trust Fund	0	172,695
Other	Tucson Housing Trust Fund	250,000	172,695

Table 3 – Resources Made Available

Narrative

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Citywide	60	100	
TUCSON, AZ	40	100	

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

CDBG-funded public facility and infrastructure improvements are prioritized to the City's CDBG Target Area, as adopted with the Consolidated Plan. All other activities using CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA resources are targeted to low and moderate income households or special populations as required by HUD regulation and may benefit eligible households/populations throughout the City.

The City allocates funds to nonprofit agencies through an RFP process using CDBG funds, Continuum of Care Plan funds and City of Tucson General Funds for Human/Public service programs. Funding supports nonprofit agencies that deliver a broad range of services including case management, financial assistance, professional assistance, service learning opportunities, volunteer training, food assistance, material assistance, transportation assistance, pro-social activities, referral services, shelter, skill development and training, mentoring, respite, and tutoring.

Leveraging

Explain how federal funds leveraged additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements were satisfied, as well as how any publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that were used to address the needs identified in the plan.

The City of Tucson and Pima County formed a HOME consortium in 1992 with the City of Tucson as the lead agency. Of the HOME funding provided, 10% is set aside for administration and 15% is set aside for Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO). The City of Tucson allocated \$30,000 of their funding for TBRA and the remaining \$1,245,571 to be split between rental rehabilitation and rental development, with a priority given to applicants seeking Low-income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Funds from the State of Arizona Department of Housing. Pima County allocated \$100,000 of their funding for Homeownership down payment assistance, development and preservation plus \$404,952 for rental development and preservation. Both programs will provide 25% HOME Program match as required. The City of Tucson will satisfy their match requirement using general funds, contributions from the City of Tucson Housing Trust Fund, non-federal sources of cash invested in projects and the value of savings on below market interest rate loans. HOME funds will also be leveraged with Low Income Tax Credit Investment Rental Projects. \$277,120 in City general funds was allocated for HOME match.

City of Tucson: ESG match requirement is satisfied with a one-to-one award value from allowable costs incurred by the sub-grantee of non-Federal funds, cash donations from non-federal third parties and/or the value of a third party in-kind contributions.

General Fund: The city budget recommitted \$1,464,910 from the City's General Fund for Human services programs. Funds are granted to agencies through a competitive Request for Proposal process. Competing agencies must provide support services to low income households.

Housing Choice Voucher: The Public Housing Authority administers the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program which provides rent subsidies to approximately 4,700 households within the City of Tucson and Pima County. The City received approximately \$36 million in Section 8 funding for FY 16 HUD

VASH: In fiscal year 2016, the Public Housing Authority received 67 new federal housing vouchers from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) Program for their efforts to house homeless veterans in the City of Tucson and Pima County. This increases the agency's allocation to 602.

The City of Tucson has qualified for the Section 108 loan guarantee assistance program for \$20 million dollars in guaranteed loan funds. These funds can be used to for individual projects that will have positive economic and community development benefits, including job creation. The City has HUD's approval for a \$46 million (\$8 million of Sect 108 funds) hotel project which started construction in FY 2016. The hotel is expected to be completed in FY 2017.

Public Housing: The Public Housing Authority administers the public housing program of 1,505 scattered site units. For FY 2016, federal funds of approximately \$11 million will be allocated to administer this program. The PHA will also receive approximately \$1.3 million in Capital Funds to help cover the costs of maintaining these dwellings.

The City of Tucson leveraged over \$6 million dollars in Program Year 1, as shown on the Leverage Chart attachment.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	19,968,819
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	1,727,495
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	21,696,314
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	518,684
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	21,177,630

Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-Federal sources)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/Real Property	Required Infrastructure	Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match
City of Tucson Impact Fees	07/01/2015	0	347,063	0	0	0	0	347,063
Habitat for Humanity	07/01/2015	0	9,886	0	0	650,151	0	660,037
IDIS 4293 Unit 9814 Alvord Court	07/01/2015	112,000	0	55,000	0	0	0	167,000
IDIS 4553 Unit 9814 Downtown Motor Apt	07/01/2015	360,000	0	0	0	0	0	360,000
IDIS 4575 Unit H168 Stone Point Apt.	07/01/2015	3,700	0	0	0	0	0	3,700
Unit 1130 City of Tucson Housing Trust Fund DPA	07/01/2015	172,695	0	0	0	0	0	172,695
Unit 9834 HFH Cooper Vista DPA	07/01/2015	17,000	0	0	0	0	0	17,000

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

HOME MBE/WBE report

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at beginning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
121,492	593,695	629,617	33,044	85,570

Table 7 – Program Income

Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period						
	Total	Minority Business Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	17,422,350	0	23,553	0	0	17,398,797
Number	4	0	1	0	0	3
Sub-Contracts						
Number	23	0	0	0	7	16
Dollar Amount	2,159,966	0	0	0	812,391	1,347,575
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	6,648,303	23,553	6,624,750			
Number	2	1	1			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	4	4	0			
Dollar Amount	107,824	107,824	0			

Table 8 – Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

Minority Owners of Rental Property – Indicate the number of HOME assisted rental property owners and the total amount of HOME funds in these rental properties assisted						
	Total	Minority Property Owners				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

Relocation and Real Property Acquisition – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition						
Parcels Acquired		0		0		
Businesses Displaced		0		0		
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced		0		0		
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced		0		0		
Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

Evaluation of the jurisdiction's progress in providing affordable housing, including the number and types of families served, the number of extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income persons served.

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of homeless households to be provided affordable housing units		
Number of non-homeless households to be provided affordable housing units		
Number of special-needs households to be provided affordable housing units		
Total		

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	0	0
Total	0	0

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

Discuss the difference between goals and outcomes and problems encountered in meeting these goals.

For HOME, Tucson had projected 166 and completed 24 units. Leveraging HOME funds to support LIHTC projects reduces the number of HOME-assisted units per project but creates more affordable units in the community overall. The projects funded with LIHTC are all new construction that will require multi-years to complete.

For HOPWA, there were a projected 8 household to be assisted with TBRA. Six families were assisted.

For homeownership new construction, 10 units were projected and no units were completed in Program Year 1. There are two sites under consideration for a total of 15 units.

In Program Year 1 Tucson surpassed its annual goal of serving 180 households, providing assistance to 212 homeowners needing housing rehabilitation assistance to maintain, safe, decent affordable housing.

For rapid rehousing, the 140 households projected were exceeded; assistance was provided to 250 households.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

The City of Tucson continues to support home owner housing rehabilitation with a commitment of CDBG funds and as the local housing stock ages. This program provides assistance that allows low-income homeowners to remain in safe, decent affordable housing, and improves neighborhoods with the rehabilitation of the aging housing stock.

The City of Tucson has committed HOME funds to developers of affordable housing who are finding it more difficult to finance large multi-family projects that are guaranteed to be affordable for 20 to 30 years. The HOME funds provide gap funding as a form of conditional support to applicants competing for State Low-income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC). In FY 2016, three projects were awarded LIHTC located in the City of Tucson

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The City of Tucson will continue supporting these projects with HOME funds.

HOME projects that were completed in Program Year 1 include:

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- Sunnyside Pointe Villa II provides 93 (5 HOME units) single family homes available to persons 62+ years of age.
- Amity Foundation Dragonfly Village provides 30 apartments (5 HOME units) of transitional housing for homeless and low income individuals/families.

The City of Tucson will continue to support homeownership new construction and is developing a process to build affordable housing on two infill lots. These projects will provide affordable homeownership to first-time buyers and help stabilize neighborhoods.

Tucson's continued commitment to rapid rehousing is designed to efficiently increase the assistance to homeless individuals/families, helping them successfully achieve stability.

Include the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income persons served by each activity where information on income by family size is required to determine the eligibility of the activity.

Number of Persons Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	220	179
Low-income	146	27
Moderate-income	140	60
Total	506	266

Table 13 – Number of Persons Served

Narrative Information

Table 13 shows that almost half of the households receiving affordable housing assistance in Program Year 1 had extremely low incomes. This is evidence of addressing the underserved needs in the community.

The Mayor and Council directed CDBG-funded housing rehabilitation organizations to develop a coordinated strategy for providing home repair to low-income households community-wide. The City of Tucson and eight (8) partner organizations with long-standing programs formed a collaboration in 2000 and began working on several goals: 1) incorporation of home maintenance, education and preventative care in housing rehabilitation programs; 2) streamlining of the application process for eligible households to apply and receive housing rehabilitation assistance; 3) determining cost-effective and efficient ways to purchase supplies and make repairs when combining resources; and 4) applying for a portion of the annual CDBG allocation to fund a coordinated strategy. The City and its Housing Rehab Collaborative partners are evaluating this multi-agency approach and implementing program efficiencies to maximize funding and provide comprehensive services.

Disabled persons: The City re-evaluated the approach to emergency housing repairs, particularly for persons with disabilities and older residents. These special needs populations are prioritized in the allocation of local funds to facilitate efficient health and safety repairs through a network of volunteers and construction experts. The City's approach is designed to prevent resident displacement and to remove health and safety hazards.

CR-25 - Homeless and Other Special Needs 91.220(d, e); 91.320(d, e); 91.520(c)

Evaluate the jurisdiction's progress in meeting its specific objectives for reducing and ending homelessness through:

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

The City of Tucson exceeded its goals for three categories in FY 2016: 1) maintaining and adding beds, transitional units and permanent housing where 185 units were planned and 382 units were provided; 2) Homeless Rapid Rehousing TBRA where 140 units were planned and 350 were provided; and 3) emergency and transitional housing improvements where 80 units were planned to improve and 96 units were provided. These categories align with the City's FY 2016 emphasis on transitional and permanent housing programs for the homeless that encompass the other goals that were not met in 2016: 1) emergency shelter; 2) prevention services; and 3) outreach support services and case management. Some of these unmet goals were addressed in the Human and Public Services supported with the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) set aside for Public Services, programs supported by the City of Tucson's General Funds and the Continuum of Care funded services provided by outside agencies.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

On April 5, 2016 the City of Tucson adopted a Human Services Plan. Human Service programs are defined as targeted programs designed to meet a unique need that enhances the quality of life for program participants, who may otherwise not receive these services and benefits. Human services programs serve specific populations, including youth and families, the elderly, persons with disabilities, homeless individuals, and other vulnerable individuals in need. The City has generally targeted its discretionary funds to notch groups including under-served or un-served populations that are not assured services or are not eligible for reduced-cost services. This Plan provides a framework for sustaining services that prevent homelessness and reduce the adverse impacts of poverty.

As noted above, the City of Tucson has increased the number of assisted homeless by providing additional transitional housing units and permanent housing units plus rapid rehousing and tenant based rental assistance. The City of Tucson funds agencies that provide these services using CDBG, ESG and City General funds.

ESG funds will be applied to projects providing shelter and assistance to homeless persons as well as providing funds to prevent homelessness. Funds provide essential services, including operations and maintenance for facilities assisting homeless persons and services that prevent homelessness. Shelter Plus Care, Supportive housing and Rapid Rehousing will be used to pursue the majority of the housing and community development strategies to address homelessness. This will include permanent supportive housing and supportive services for the following targeted homeless populations:

- Low income individuals and families with children
- Single unaccompanied youth
- Pregnant and parenting youth
- Single women or men with children
- Severely mentally ill persons
- Chronically homeless individuals with multiple barriers to employment
- Veterans
- Victims of domestic violence

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: likely to become homeless after being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); and, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

A subcommittee of the Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness (TPCH) established discharge procedures for homeless patients with all hospitals in Tucson/Pima County. These procedures were supplemented with information regarding shelter operations, admission requirements, names and addresses of emergency shelters and shelter contacts. A working group has been formed to encourage additional coordination.

While the Prisoner Re-Entry program funded by the Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration has ended, local agencies Primavera Foundation and Old Pueblo Community Services continue to offer re-entry assistance to men and women recently released from the Department of Corrections facilities and reentering the community after incarceration. An array of enhanced and graduated supportive services is offered including individualized case management and transitional living facilities.

City of Tucson Law Enforcement agencies have special training to handle emergencies associated with persons with severe mental illness or acute mental health or domestic violence. The City has a “homeless protocol” team that provides outreach services to homeless individuals found living on City vacant land. When a homeless camp is found, the Police contact Old Pueblo Community Services who then go to the camp and provide outreach, explain services and help direct these persons to agencies or facilities that will assist them. Tucson also participates in community outreach efforts to connect homeless persons with services, such as the Homeless Connect event which occurs twice a year and the 51 Homes Program designed to help Veterans secure permanent housing and support services.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that

individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

The 5 year Consolidated Plan includes the goal of adding transitional and permanent supportive housing units to the existing inventory. To assist with permanent housing, the Public Housing Authority (PHA) added a preference for homeless households limited to 10% of the PHA's portfolio of 1,505 total units and 10% of the PHA's voucher's (not including vouchers set aside for other special populations). The PHA awarded, through a competitive process, Human/Public Services Funds to several agencies to provide case management and 'wrap around services' to assist clients to transition to permanent housing. For FY 2015, thirty Public housing units and fifty housing choice voucher were made available for qualified homeless families. In FY 2016, an additional 100 housing choice vouchers were made available to agencies to be used for qualified homeless individuals and families. The PHA also manages housing choice vouchers specifically set aside for Veterans through the VASH program. In June 2016, 34 new vouchers were made available for a total of 636 VASH vouchers.

The City of Tucson is a member of the local multi-agency Continuum of Care(C of C), the Tucson-Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness (TPCH). This collaboration influences policy, pursues outside funding and adopts goals and strategies to end homelessness in Pima County. TPCH members make funding recommendations for the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program and are implementing the local HMIS and coordinated entry systems to provide a more comprehensive and efficient approach to helping homeless families and individuals. Four programs were awarded to the City of Tucson through the Continuum of Care.

The ECHO (Ending Chronic Homelessness) Permanent Supportive Housing Program:

This is a collaborative effort that provides direct links between permanent housing, supportive services and employment programs to 63 clients including disabled individuals, chronically homeless individuals and families with children.

Pathways:

The Pathway's program provides permanent supportive housing to a target population consisting of 16 clients that are experiencing homelessness including those chronically homeless, veterans, individuals', families, domestic violence, substance abuse, mental illness and HIV/AIDS.

Shelter Plus Care Partnership:

The Shelter Plus Care Partnership program provides permanent supportive housing to a target population consisting of 88 clients that are experiencing homelessness including those chronically homeless, veterans, individuals', families, victims domestic violence, substance abuse, mental illness and HIV/AIDS.

Shelter Plus Care IV - Operation Safe At Home:

The Shelter Plus Care IV program provides permanent supportive housing and services to a target population consisting of 81 clients who are experiencing homelessness including those chronically homeless, disabled veterans, domestic violence, substance abuse, mental illness and HIV/AIDS.

CR-30 - Public Housing 91.220(h); 91.320(j)

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

Per the City of Tucson's Public Housing Authority (PHA) plan, the following are actions are proposed to address the needs associated with public housing:

- Expand the availability of Housing Choice Vouchers and Public Housing units to homeless individuals and families. Through the Homeless Preference program, in FY 2016, the City of Tucson made available, through an RFP process, 100 vouchers to agencies to be used to provide housing for homeless individuals/families. Four agencies were awarded contracts to provide assistance and case management to these homeless individuals/families. Combined with the vouchers/public housing units made available in FY 2015, 150 total Housing Choice Vouchers were awarded and 30 public housing units were made available. Of this, all of the public housing units are occupied and over half of the vouchers are leased with the remaining voucher, the holders are looking for housing.
- Apply for additional rental vouchers when available. Received 34 additional VASH vouchers in FY 2016 for a total of 636 VASH voucher.
- Reduce vacancies in public housing units by decreasing turnover time to 30 days or less. At the end of the 2016 FY, over 95% of the units were occupied
- Pursue endeavors to increase the supply of accessible housing through development and rehabilitation.
- Afford opportunities to provide project-based vouchers to non-profit agencies that serve special populations and promote access to case management and other services. Two projects were awarded project based vouchers in FY 2016 - Rally Point which has 30 vouchers and Esperanza En Escalante which has 40 vouchers. Both of these projects house homeless veterans and both have signed HAP contracts.
- Continue to analyze the feasibility of Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD).

Actions taken to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

The Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) program is a voluntary program available to families who receive rental assistance through the public housing and Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher programs. Participants must have a genuine desire to work toward a living wage career within a five year period. Participants set and meet long and short-term goals for education, training, career development and job retention. The program's main focus is to help participants reach self-sufficiency so that they no longer need to depend on public assistance programs in order to provide for their families. Homeownership, savings and financial education are encouraged. Approximately one-third of graduates move on to

homeownership. In FY 2016, 158 families were assisted.

The Resident Opportunities for Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) program provides additional assistance to public housing residents who may need more time to meet self-sufficiency goals due to language barriers or lack of high school diploma. This is a three year program that will allow a participant to then transfer to the FSS program if more time is needed. In FY 2016, 70 families were assisted.

The Section 8 Home Ownership Program (SEHOP) provides an opportunity for low-income Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) holders to achieve homeownership. As of 2014 HCD had 25 HCVs available from AZ004 and an additional 15 HCVs from AZ033 for homeownership. Moreover, staff works with homeownership clients to educate them about other resources available in the community, e.g. those available through the City's HOME program, Federal Home Loan Bank, sponsors of Individual Development Accounts, and products sponsored by the Industrial Development Authority such as mortgage revenue bonds and mortgage credit certificates. Although this program is available, no one requested participation.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

N/A

CR-35 - Other Actions 91.220(j)-(k); 91.320(i)-(j)

Actions taken to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment. 91.220 (j); 91.320 (i)

The City of Tucson has implemented the following to encourage affordable housing development:

- Making contingent commitments of HOME funds to developers seeking Low-income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) project funds from the State of Arizona. In FY 2016, three projects were awarded LIHTC in the City of Tucson: Esperanza en Escalante housing project for 44 affordable units; Sunnyside Villas II for 92 affordable units; and 7th Avenue Commons for 50 affordable units.
- Providing preservation/enhanced vouchers for residents of projects with expiring periods of affordability, contingent upon at least twelve months' notice from the property owner. In FY 2016, a Mod Rehab project ceased to provide affordable housing. The owner gave the required 12 month notice and all 41 occupants were then provided with a new Housing Choice Voucher.
- Offering vouchers to tenants of Continuum of Care projects when the project is no longer receiving project-based funding. In FY 2016, the occupants of a transitional housing project, 16 total, were provided with Housing Choice Vouchers.
- Improving the permit process for contractors rehabilitating the existing housing stock and developers undertaking infill projects.

The City of Tucson plans to explore the following to mitigate and remove barriers:

Fast-track permitting and approvals for affordable housing projects

Develop a policy that adjusts or waives existing parking requirements for affordable housing project

Actions taken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

The City's central long-term community development goal is to focus resources on community needs, particularly the comprehensive revitalization of distressed areas and areas with high levels of poverty. Assisting LMI households throughout the City is a key community goal intended to ensure that neighborhoods not currently in distress do not deteriorate. The City's General Plan – Plan Tucson - supports a framework of local policies that can significantly and positively impact housing and other needs of LMI. The City of Tucson will support non-profit agencies that:

- Provide support to seniors including emergency repairs, senior companion program, independent living support, mobile meals, nutrition programs, and homecare services
- Provide support for youth and families including early childcare development, daycare tuition

support, parent education and support, after school programs.

- Support services including temporary shelters for homeless and victims of domestic violence, plus other support such as case management, emergency food assistance, and intervention.

In FY 2016, ESG funds, in the amount of \$455,833, supported non-profit agencies that provided crisis assistance and rapid rehousing for survivors of domestic violence, emergency shelter services, and street outreach for homeless and case management for homeless individuals/families.

In FY 2016, CDBG funds, in the amount of \$745,660, supported non-profit agencies that provided emergency food assistance, crisis assistance for survivors of domestic violence, emergency shelter services, assistance for homeless youth and investigative/intervention services for child abuse victims.

In FY 2016, City of Tucson General Funds in the amount of \$1,464,910, supported non-profit agencies that provided youth/childhood development, after school and childcare programs, early intervention for language, tuition support for childcare, and parenting education. For seniors, programs that provided meals on wheels, senior companion program, independent living for older adults and people with disabilities, nutrition program, home repair and home care services for the elderly. The City of Tucson also supported case management for homeless, a homeless youth stipend program, and case management for persons with AIDS, including a bridge to college program and job readiness program.

Actions taken to reduce lead-based paint hazards. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

In Program Year 1 the City of Tucson is received a \$2.9 million grant from the U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Office of Lead Hazard Control to implement a \$2.5 million Lead Based Paint Hazard Control (LBPHC) Program and a \$400,000 Healthy Homes Program within Tucson City limits.

The City of Tucson's 2016 LBPHC Program is built on a foundation of previous experience administering two 3-year LBPHC programs (begun in 2007 and 2012); the City's existing partnerships with community-based non-profits, certified contractors and local health organizations; and the in-house expertise of six (6) EPA certified Lead Inspectors/Risk Assessors on staff with the City of Tucson Housing and Community Development Department (HCD).

The proposed program is designed to both intervene and pre-empt the irreversible impact that lead exposure can have on a child and household over time; to create safe and healthy housing for Tucson's most vulnerable residents; and to empower the community to work collectively toward a lead free environment while facilitating access to a safe, decent and affordable housing stock.

The benefit of the program will be demonstrated by three major activities: 1) direct assistance to an estimated 180 vulnerable households testing high or at risk of lead based-paint poisoning through intervention, interim controls, stabilization, abatement and prevention in combination with healthy housing repairs and post intervention strategies; 2) a coordinated inter-agency referral system for blood

lead level testing and lead hazard controls in the home; and 3) a community-wide education campaign that builds capacity and relationships among residents and agencies for an overall impact on health.

Actions taken to reduce the number of poverty-level families. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

Most activities undertaken with CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA funds are efforts to reduce the number of persons living in poverty and improve the quality of life for City residents.

On April 5, 2016 the City of Tucson adopted a Human Services Plan. Human Service programs are defined as targeted programs designed to meet a unique need that enhances the quality of life for program participants, who may otherwise not receive these services and benefits. Human services programs serve specific populations, including youth and families, the elderly, persons with disabilities, homeless individuals, and other vulnerable individuals in need. The City has generally targeted its discretionary funds to notch groups including under-served or un-served populations that are not assured services or are not eligible for reduced-cost services. This Plan provides a framework for sustaining services that prevent homelessness and reduce the adverse impacts of poverty.

In 2016, The City of Tucson applied for a Choice Neighborhood Planning Grant to address a distressed public housing property (Tucson House) and the neighborhood that surrounds it but unfortunately, we were not selected. The PHA will apply again when the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) is announced.

In FY 2016 the City of Tucson was notified of a HUD-technical assistance grant for the South 12th Avenue Corridor. The Technical Assistance will be provided by National Association for Latino Community Asset Builders (NALCAB) and will be focused on economic development and revitalization.

The Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) program is a voluntary program available to families who receive rental assistance through the public housing and Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher programs. Participants must have a genuine desire to work toward a living wage career within a five year period. Participants set and meet long and short term goals for education, training, career development and job retention. The program's main focus is to help participants reach self-sufficiency so that they no longer need to depend on public assistance programs in order to provide for their families. Homeownership, savings and financial education are encouraged. Approximately one third of graduates move on to homeownership. In FY 2016, 158 families were assisted.

The Resident Opportunities for Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) program provides additional assistance to public housing residents who may need more time to meet self-sufficiency goals due to language barriers or lack of high school diploma. This is a three year program that will allow a participant to then transfer to the FSS program if more time is needed. In FY 2016, 70 families were assisted.

Actions taken to develop institutional structure. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

HCD carries out its mission through direct delivery of services and programs and funding of other City departments, nonprofit organizations and for profit developers. The Delivery System provides a full array of services to low and moderate income households and people with special needs, including people with HIV/AIDS Specific agencies and organizations that work with the City are selected on an annual basis and through project applications. The City of Tucson recognizes the benefits of increasing administrative efficiencies to improve the delivery system. IN Program Year I, the City of Tucson took the following actions related to Institutional Structure:

Coordinated the application processes and awards for projects with Pima County to increase leverage and reduce duplication of applications for same services;

Instituted multi-year contracts for services with minimum awards to reduce administration for both the agencies and the City of Tucson

Continued an evaluation of the Housing Rehab program to reduce administrative costs and to increase project assistance to homeowners.

Actions taken to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

The City benefits from a strong city-wide network of housing and community development partners, such as the Tucson Metropolitan Housing Commission, the Housing Rehab Collaborative, the Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness and Pima County Community Development and Neighborhood Conservation Department. The City will continue to create partnerships between public institutions, nonprofit organizations, and private industry for the delivery of affordable housing and community development activities for low and moderate income households, neighborhoods, and at risk populations. The use of nonprofit agencies to deliver such services has expanded over the past several years, thus increasing the coordination and cooperation between the City and these entities. The City will continue to market funding options including HOME and Section 108 Loan program to private developers, businesses and nonprofit agencies to ensure opportunities for development of low income housing and job creation occurs.

Identify actions taken to overcome the effects of any impediments identified in the jurisdictions analysis of impediments to fair housing choice. 91.520(a)

The City of Tucson contracts with the Southwest Fair Housing Council (SWFHC) to plan, implement and review fair housing activities related to the Consolidated Plan. SWFHC is a nonprofit, tax exempt fair housing organization based in Tucson, Arizona that provides services throughout Arizona. SWFHC advocates for and facilitates enforcement of the Federal Fair Housing Act. This act prohibits discrimination based on race, color, religion, gender, national origin, disability, or familial status in the rental or purchase of homes and in other housing related transactions.

SWFHC staff disseminated information at every training and public outreach event that was conducted as part of the CDBG grant from the City of Tucson. Training attendees were provided packets of information relating to fair housing and resources within their communities. SWFHC staff left additional materials at locations where public events were conducted as part of the ongoing outreach effort. In FY 2016 5,533 pieces of literature were distributed. SWFHC held four public outreach events occurring on 03/01/16, 04/01/16, 04/20/16 and 06/25/16. Total number of participants was 79. SWFHC staff conducted 19 trainings aimed at both housing consumers as well as housing professionals. 338 people attended.

Actions to Overcome Impediments: The City actively implements the Limited English Proficiency Plan (LEP) and site based and program based affirmative marketing and outreach.

The City invests entitlement funds in areas of minority concentration. These funds are broadly distributed because most of the City's entitlement supported programs are open to income eligible residents city wide. The PHA has maintained a scatter site policy for public housing and Section 8. The City allocates funding in several ways, to ensure investment in areas of minority concentration and in low mod income areas:

In FY 2015 the Mayor and Council adopted the 5-year Consolidated Plan incorporating the CDBG Target Area. The boundaries of this target area were established based on a 2012 update to the City of Tucson Poverty and Urban Stress report. Strategic investment in CDBG Target Area neighborhoods, facilities and services are underway and are prioritized for future entitlement year allocations.

The majority of the City's entitlement funding is directed to programs that are city wide. This is intended to provide access to services to a broad spectrum of clients who are also residents from areas of minority concentration that may receive services in an area of minority concentration or at a location where the service is offered outside of an area of minority concentration. In either case, entitlement funds are directed to benefit residents of minority concentration areas.

The City funds these projects in areas designated low income or for the mitigation of spot blight. Many of these projects are also in minority concentration areas. The City makes these investments to upgrade facilities in areas where there is a disproportionate need or a disparity in the facilities available to the surrounding area. Beginning in FY 2016 the City joined Pima County, the University of Arizona and the SWFHC to develop data sets and data sharing systems that are designed to affirmatively further fair housing by reducing environmental risks in racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty while educating vulnerable citizens regarding their housing choices. A series of "opportunity area" maps will be produced and data collection will be correlated with City programs, specifically the Lead Based Paint Hazard Control (LBPHC) + Healthy Homes Grant that will be implemented in partnership with Sonoran Environmental Research Institute (SERI) and the SWFHC with outreach to high risk areas and census tracts with minority concentrations.

CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

Describe the standards and procedures used to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and used to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

City of Tucson program monitoring for CDBG and HOME regulatory compliance was accelerated in during 2016.

HOME

Monitoring of the Participating Agencies that administer HOME's Down Payment Assistance program was completed, as was the Pima County HOME program, and the Pima County Community Land Trust. A total of nine HOME-funded projects and 40 units were inspected in FY 2016.

City staff uses the Monitoring HOME Program Performance model developed by HUD to ensure compliance with HOME rules and regulations as specified in 24 CFR Part 92.207. On-site inspections are conducted to ensure that each unit meets applicable federal and local standards. Inspection results are maintained in-house with a copy provided to the property manager. Any significant findings or concerns are addressed as identified.

Annually, City staff holds an eligibility-training class for all funded agencies that manage low-income HOME rental units. The training includes how to conduct income eligibility in accordance with Section 8 guidelines, and explains what documents must be maintained in the eligibility file.

CDBG

It is the policy of the Housing and Community Development Department (HCD), Planning and Community Development Division (PCD), to monitor all CDBG sub-recipient contracts on an annual basis. All sub-recipients will, at a minimum, be monitored by means of an office desk-review utilizing a monitoring checklist appropriate for the program/project. Those sub-recipients whose risk assessment is high (4 or more factors checked) will receive on-site monitoring. Those sub-recipients whose risk assessment is medium (2 to 3 factors checked) will, time permitting, receive on-site monitoring, with those with the highest number of risk factors being a priority. Those sub-recipients whose risk assessment is low (0 to 1 factors checked) will receive a desk-review monitoring. All sub-recipients will receive on-site monitoring in the event it is requested by an authorized city, state or federal official. Additionally, the City may, at its discretion, perform a risk assessment of a sub-recipient, and if the risk assessment warrants on-site monitoring, the City may perform same. All public facility projects require an on-site visit prior to making final payment.

Centralized Monitoring Guidance

Electronic copies of divisional monitoring forms as well as HUD's review documents/desk guides are all stored in the Planning and Community Development Division's shared electronic files.

Centralized Copies of Monitoring Reports and Non-Profit Audits

Staff places copies of monitoring reports, financial statements, A-133 audits and IRS Form 990's in a centralized file sorted by agency, fiscal year and project. This ensures greater divisional oversight and coordination of funded projects. Staff also updates an Excel spreadsheet to input details of visit.

Citizen Participation Plan 91.105(d); 91.115(d)

Citizen Participation Plan 91.105(d); 91.115(d)

Describe the efforts to provide citizens with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on performance reports.

In the spring of 2016, Housing and Community Development Department's (HCD) Citizen Participation Plan was revised and updated. This new version was also an amendment to our Five Year Consolidated Plan. The new version and the amendment to the Consolidated Plan were adopted by Mayor and Council on May 3, 2016.

Public notice shall be provided for each public comment period prior to the first day of the public comment period and may be combined with public notice for a public meeting/hearing where applicable. Public notice shall be published in a local newspaper of general circulation, posted on the City of Tucson website (<https://www.tucsonaz.gov/housing-and-community-development>), and provided to the current City of Tucson Housing and Community Development Human Services Applicant Agencies, the Housing Rehabilitation Collaborative, the Metropolitan Housing Commission, and the Tucson Pima County Collaborative to End Homelessness. The public notice shall include a summary of the draft CAPER, the physical location and website where citizens may review copies of draft plans, and a mailing address, email address, and fax number for submittal of comments. HCD will provide citizens, public agencies and other interested parties with reasonable and timely access to public records relating to their past use of HUD funds and related assistance for the previous five years.

Any citizen, organization, or group desiring to make a comment regarding the CAPER may do so in writing or by email to the HCD during the public comment period. HCD will respond in writing to written and email comments. Responses will be provided in the same manner in which they were submitted. All public comments with HCD responses will be posted to the City websites. The response will include a description of any action that will be taken as a result of citizen comments. Comments received during the public comment period will be made a part of the public record and provided to Mayor and Council. A summary of the comments and responses shall be attached to the CAPER and submitted to HUD.

This process provides an opportunity for stakeholders and citizens to review and comment on the

CAPER.

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

Specify the nature of, and reasons for, any changes in the jurisdiction's program objectives and indications of how the jurisdiction would change its programs as a result of its experiences.

The City of Tucson amended the Five Year 2015 – 2019 Consolidated Plan which was approved by HUD:

Reduce CDBG funding allocated for rehabilitation of owner occupied dwellings and installation of new sidewalks to reallocate these CDBG funds to the purchase of emergency vehicles to serve low/mod income areas. The majority of the City of Tucson existing fleet of fire emergency transport vehicles are obsolete and in need of replacement. These first responder vehicles are the primary resource for assisting vulnerable populations with medical emergencies and neighborhoods with threats to health and safety. The replacement of aging emergency transport vehicles in low moderate income service areas will serve vulnerable populations; promote health and public safety in neighborhoods with 51% or more low and moderate income households; and build assets that expand capacity and increase the City's efficiency to address medical and safety emergencies as the designated first responders.

Set aside CDBG funds as match for a Choice Neighborhood Planning and Action Grant. The City of Tucson applied for this grant in February of 2016 and unfortunately was not selected. The City will apply again when the next NOFA is advertised.

Increase flexibility for HOME funds for Local Government Contribution as part of the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program. This was a minor amendment that removed the 2% funding for LIHTC projects to make the local commitment more flexible to work with the State Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP).

Minor amendment to provide a consistent standard for CDBG funded owner occupied housing rehabilitation programs by ensuring applications are reviewed using the Section 8 eligibility standards and documentation. This was necessary to ensure all reviews of eligibility will be consistent for all participants.

Update the Human Services Plan: In the early part of 2016, the City of Tucson updated its Human Services Plan which sets priorities for funding for Public/Human Service projects which utilized CDBG, ESG, and City General Funds. Citizens, government staff and nonprofit agencies met at several meetings to discuss the needs of the community. Also, over 500 government representative, citizens and agencies participated in an online survey regarding Human Services priorities. Over 120 people completed the survey. A final meeting was held to rank the priorities. A Human Services plan was drafted outlining this process and the results. This plan was approved by Mayor and Council in April of 2016.

Update the Citizen's Participation Plan: In the spring of 2016, Housing and Community Development Department's (HCD) Citizen Participation Plan was revised and updated. This new version was also an amendment to our Five Year Consolidated Plan. The new version and the amendment to the

Consolidated Plan were adopted by Mayor and Council on May 3, 2016.

Does this Jurisdiction have any open Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants?	No
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[BEDI grantees] Describe accomplishments and program outcomes during the last year.

CR-50 - HOME 91.520(d)

Include the results of on-site inspections of affordable rental housing assisted under the program to determine compliance with housing codes and other applicable regulations

Please list those projects that should have been inspected on-site this program year based upon the schedule in §92.504(d). Indicate which of these were inspected and a summary of issues that were detected during the inspection. For those that were not inspected, please indicate the reason and how you will remedy the situation.

A total of 9 project sites with a total of 40 HOME-funded units were inspected in FY 2016

Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units. 92.351(b)

The Home Program staff sends a HOME Program Affirmative Marketing Certification to each HOME-assisted project with the Compliance Report for the property managers to complete and return prior to our scheduling a monitoring visit. The process begins with a review the completed report, verification that the equal housing opportunity logo and/or statement is on their brochures/advertisements, and that they advertise and use resources that will reach out to those who may otherwise not be aware of, or able to apply for, affordable housing programs. The property manager certifies the following (by signing):

"I hereby certify that the above actions have been taken to provide information and otherwise attract eligible person from all racial, ethnic, and gender groups, regardless of disability and/or familial status, in the housing market area of this project as per the Fair Housing Act of 1968 and the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988. I understand that if these actions are determined unacceptable or otherwise unsuccessful, the City of Tucson may take corrective actions." Then during on-site monitoring, staff ensures they are providing outreach as stated on the certification.

The City of Tucson prioritizes local HOME funds for rental projects within the City limits that are included in competitive applications for the allocation of State of Arizona Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC). The local government contribution and commitment amount will remain flexible to address annual changes to the State's Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) guidelines and to award HOME funds on a case-needed basis if other sources of local contributions, such as fee waivers or incentives, are available to satisfy the requirement. The set-aside of HOME funds as a source of local government contribution for LIHTC projects will continue to be a high priority for the City of Tucson in the development, rehabilitation and preservation of affordable rental housing.

Refer to IDIS reports to describe the amount and use of program income for projects, including the number of projects and owner and tenant characteristics

Program Income is used for all open projects and is draw down before any Treasury funds. Total Program for the year total \$593,694.94.

Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing. 91.220(k) (STATES ONLY: Including the coordination of LIHTC with the development of affordable housing). 91.320(j)

CR-55 - HOPWA 91.520(e)

Identify the number of individuals assisted and the types of assistance provided

Table for report on the one-year goals for the number of households provided housing through the use of HOPWA activities for: short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance payments to prevent homelessness of the individual or family; tenant-based rental assistance; and units provided in housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds.

Number of Households Served Through:	One-year Goal	Actual
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	110	117
Tenant-based rental assistance	8	6
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	115	46
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	18	29

Table 14 – HOPWA Number of Households Served

Narrative

HOPWA CAPER has been attached and if you look on page 15 under the HOPWA Performance Planned Goal and Actual you will see adjustments for duplication which results in a final output of 198 total HOPWA Housing subsidy Assistance.

CR-60 - ESG 91.520(g) (ESG Recipients only)

ESG Supplement to the CAPER in *e-snaps*

For Paperwork Reduction Act

1. Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

Basic Grant Information

Recipient Name	TUCSON
Organizational DUNS Number	072450869
EIN/TIN Number	866000266
Identify the Field Office	SAN FRANCISCO
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	

ESG Contact Name

Prefix	Ms
First Name	Sally
Middle Name	A
Last Name	Stang
Suffix	0
Title	Director

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	P.O. Box 27210
Street Address 2	0
City	Tucson
State	AZ
ZIP Code	-
Phone Number	5208375395
Extension	0
Fax Number	0
Email Address	HCD-Director@tucsonaz.gov

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix	Ms
First Name	Teresa
Last Name	Williams
Suffix	0
Title	Deputy Director
Phone Number	5208375006
Extension	0
Email Address	HCD-Director@tucsonaz.gov

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date	07/01/2015
Program Year End Date	06/30/2016

3a. Subrecipient Form – Complete one form for each subrecipient

Subrecipient or Contractor Name
City
State
Zip Code
DUNS Number
Is subrecipient a victim services provider
Subrecipient Organization Type
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount

CR-65 - Persons Assisted

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 15 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 16 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 17 – Shelter Information

4d. Street Outreach

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 18 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 19 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	
Female	
Transgender	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 20 - Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	
18-24	
25 and over	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 21 – Age Information

7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities

Number of Persons in Households				
Subpopulation	Total	Total Persons Served – Prevention	Total Persons Served – RRH	Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters
Veterans				
Victims of Domestic Violence				
Elderly				
HIV/AIDS				
Chronically Homeless				
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill				
Chronic Substance Abuse				
Other Disability				
Total (unduplicated if possible)				

Table 22 – Special Population Served

CR-70 – ESG 91.520(g) - Assistance Provided and Outcomes

10. Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units - Rehabbed	0
Number of New Units - Conversion	0
Total Number of bed-nights available	50,735
Total Number of bed-nights provided	35,811
Capacity Utilization	70.58%

Table 23 – Shelter Capacity

11. Project Outcomes Data measured under the performance standards developed in consultation with the CoC(s)

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	13,923	60,000
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	0
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	0	13,923	60,000

Table 24 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	0	19,500
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	35,399	70,056
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	0
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	0	35,399	89,556

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Essential Services	0	35,227	81,099
Operations	0	0	25,000
Renovation	0	0	0
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	35,227	106,099

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
HMIS	0	5,000	0
Administration	0	30,355	576
Street Outreach	0	21,314	122,615

Table 27 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2013	2014	2015
376,135	0	119,904	256,231

Table 28 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2013	2014	2015
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	0	0
Other Federal Funds	0	0	109,824
State Government	0	0	0
Local Government	0	0	215,769
Private Funds	0	0	238,177
Other	0	0	0
Fees	0	0	0
Program Income	0	0	0
Total Match Amount	0	0	563,770

Table 29 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2013	2014	2015
939,905	0	119,904	820,001

Table 30 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities